Political Meeting of Workingmen in Virginia.

Condition of Politics in South Carolina.

The Southern Whites to Rise Against the Government in the Event of a Foreign War.

The Unreconstructed of North Carolina Discontented with General Sickles' Orders.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD. Case of E. A. Pollard-He Claims the Rendition of His Confiscated Property from His Father-in-Law-Interesting Legal Proceed-RICHMOND, Va., June 6, 1867.

A very remarkable case has just been presented before the Hustings court of this county, in which two gentlemen well known to this community are somewhat deeply involved. It seems that Mr. Edward A. Pollard, author of "The Lost Cause," and formerly editor of the Richmond Examiner, deems himself the victim of misplaces confidence, and has instituted a suit to recover two of real estate in the city of Washington confiscated during the rebellion, and purchased by his father in-law, Colonel William James, for a more nominal sum, which, in the opinion of E. A. Pollard, was offered in his own The plaintiff, Edward A. Pollard, sets forth that in

1861 he intermarried into the James family under the impression that the James family were ardent partisans of the Confederate cause. This William James, who is now Collector of Internal Revenue, he also alleges, offered to the government of Virginia, in '861, to bring into the State a shipload of medicines. This offer was into the State a shipload of medicines. This offer was declined by Governor Letcher, whereupon James left for his former home in St. John, New Brunswick, still asserting his sympathy for the South. At the time of the plaintiff's marriage James and his two sons were away—in New Brunswick, as he was informed by Mrs. James. Impreased with their repeated declarations of sympathy for the South, he was influenced to confide to the Jameses the fact of his possessing this property in Washington. Shortly after this, Mrs. James expressing a desire to go to Halifax, the plaintiff exerted his influence in her behalf and procured her a passport. In 1864 he was taken prisoner and confined in Fort Warren, where he learned for the first time that the Jameses were not in British America, but had taken part with the United States government, and were their in the service of the said government. He also learned that Mr. James had obtained information through his family of the plaintiff's ownership of property in Washington, and, having builed it up, purchased it in his own name at a sale made under the Confacation, act created by the milif's ownership of property in Washington, and, ing hunted it up, purchased it in his own name at a b made under the Confiscation act created by the ted States authorities. The purchase was effected at merest nominal price—that of \$27, when its real is was from \$2,500 to \$3,000. The plaintiff not biting that James, having confidentially learned of title to the property, had merely bought it as trustee, to to him asking its restoration, and offering him the titleral compensation for his services. James red that he had bought the property for a permanent stiment, and would not return it under any circumces. The plaintiff now claims the restoration of the certy upon the ground that the knowledge of its posion was obtained in family confidence, and the purse of it by James as a permanent investment was dulent and dishonorable. Mr. Pollard, it will be reabered, was divorced from James' daughter some since.

Popular Meeting in Petersburg of the Mechanics-Speeches, Addresses, &c. Senti-ments of an Ex-Virginia Senator-Sound Advice to the Colored Race-Change of General Stonoman's Headquarters-His Popularity, &c. Paransaure, Va., June 6 1867.

This city is far in advance of her sister, Richmond, in ted a spirit of enterprise the most creditable in all dable desire, they have lately formed a political rganization of the mechanics of both races under the e of the "Workingmen's Union Association," the orm of which has previously been reported in the in tone, and has been most favorably com sented upon by most of the journals of that party, and these of the South known as co

A meeting of the association was held this evening at whites and negroes, among whom the utmost good feeling and cordiality seemed to prevail. Mr. Lectun, the iate remarks urged a thorough organization, comnted the association on its success, and announced

Mr. Tappey was the next speaker. He endorsed the views of the president, and moved to appoint a committee in each ward of the city, which was seconded and carried. He was a Northern man, but his interest

views of the president, and moved to appoint a committee in each ward of the city, which was ecconded and carried. He was a Northern man, but his interests had become identified with the South; he wished to see the colored man units with the whites in forwarding the great work of reconstruction, which was now the grand object to be accomplished ere they could regain anything like their former prosperity.

The next speaker announced was George W. Bolling, late Senator in the Virginia Legislature from this city, who, by invitation, addressed the present meeting. Mr. Folling commenced with a modeat apology as to his billity to enlighten the audience upon a subject they understood muon better than he did. He zaid that he took a deep interest in the object of the association, which was nothing less than the reconstruction of the country, or rather its reorganization. This association was not partisan in its principles; restoration could only be accomplished by combined co-operation of the association as sensible and practical and parnotic. The prosperity of the State was the chief object, and to further this politics should be banished. He claimed that no party had brought about the peculiar circumstances by which they were surrounded. There was no State, party or facton that could claim to be solely the friends of the colored race. As a friend of that people he would caution them to beware of any class making such assertions. He allude to the proposition made to sustain the importation of slaves in the interval of 1787 and 1800 from Africa to America, upon which the State voted may, while Massachasetts voted aye. He told the freedmen to judge people by their acts. The freedmen have enjoyed now more liberty than in any of the "free States," so called. They have the Civil Rights bill for their protection, and no one here was disposed to dispute their rights. Was this so in the North? No. He could say by authority that industrious laborers from the South were not employed in the North? No. He could say by authority th

the 10th, visiting Gordonsville, Louisa Court House, Richmond and Fredericksburg.
General Pierce takes the southeastern portion of the State, and will begin at Portsmouth, speaking at Suffolk, Smithfield, Hampton, Elizabeth City, Yorkiown, Wilsmansburg, Charles City, Surrey Court House, Sussex, Jorusa; Mant Court House, James City and other

NORTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALO. Opinious of the Result of Mr. Kelloy's Visit-The Gold Mines Near Charlotte-Their Con-dition and Prospects-The Chemical Works of the Late Confederacy-Manufacturing CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 4, 1867.

Since the departure of the Hon. Mr. Kelley the mixed population of this apparently thrifty inland town have subsided into their usual summer stagnation. The business just now of the railroad hence to South Carolina is mainly Northern corn, pork and bacon, bound for the destitute of that State; and the shopkeepers have little else to do than to sit at their store doors on the lookou for the passing stranger. The effect of Mr. Kelley's speech, we infer, was the ripple on the pond from a stone dropped into it. One man says it did good in disabusin ogroes of certain mischievous conceits; another man says all such visitors are nuisances at this seasen o the year, in taking off the negroes from their work of ing the growing crops of corn, cotton and tobacco. This man has the correct view of the subject. The blacks will teave the crops to suffer in stopping their work to hear a stump speaker; and so, for the hot growing corn, cotton and tobacco months of June and July, it is to be hoped the planters will be disturbed as little as possible by these political stumpers, Northern or South

This place was something of a military depot of the confederacy during the war, and it was something more. We went this morning over to the Rudlestone gold mine, near the south end of the town. The hill, which has been worked in numerous shafts for forty years, has the appearance of an ugly rebel fortification torn all to pieces. Enormous grindstones for crushing the ore, broken wheels, troughs for washing the dust and massive timbers lie scattered about the abandoned diggings. But at the base of the hill is a machine shop in which a steam engine is at work, and near by from an tron pipe a continuous stream of water is pouring. It

tron pipe a continuous stream of water is pouring. It comes from a new shaft in process of excavation down to the gold bearing vein of quartz. Iwo mos come up out of this hole cad in oicloth. They are waterproof, although they are very wet. "Yes, sir, if you want to got a shower bath, go down there. It is only a hundred and forty feet; another hundred will fetch the gold. Will have it by October, and then will set up our work again for getting out the gold."

Turning to another party, who seemed to be ready and qualified to give information of the enterprise, we asked him if the working of this mine had ever paid.

"On, yes, sir. Some of these ores have yielded as much as \$50 the ton. I have been among the mines of Colorado, and this is as good as any I saw there. From their splendid machinery they can make money at \$12 or \$15 a ton; but here, from our rude and poor machinery, that hardly pays expenses. This is very much like the sulphur quartz lodes of Colorado. With the same machinery these Carolina, Goorgia and Virginia gold mines, all outeroppings of the same geological formation, would pey splendidly."

"But what is that corious building there, with its zinc gasometers, its retorts, furnaces, cauldrons and vats, with their dross of cooppers and of corpora and vats, with their dross of cooppers and of corpora and vats, with their dross of cooppers and of corpora and vats, with their dross of cooppers and of corpora corporation of corpora and of corpora and of corpora corporatio

mation, would pay splendidly."
"But what is that cortious building there, with its zinc gasometers, its retorts, furnaces, cauldrous and vats, with their dross of copperas and other drugs? And what are those rows of huge boxes, like pyranids bottom upwards, filled with charcoal and bones and ashes and overgrown with those weeds in blossom? What funny flower pois they are! What are all those things?"

"Those, sir, are the chemical works of the late so-called Confederate States. When the war came on the working of this gold mine was abandoned, and after awhite, when the Confederate government was pinched for chemicals, they sot up those works, and they get the stuff out of those shafts, from which they extracted suiphur, suiphate of copper, sattpetre, &c., and from those ash boxes they ran the lye from which they made their pot and pear ashes. They made a variety of acids and salphates for the medical department of the army, and they were the genuine acticles. All that sort of thing paid well under a close blockade; but it would not begin to pay now. And so those works remain just as Joe Johnston's surrender left them, except the things carried off."

Joe Johnston's surrender left them, except the things carried off."

Not far off, neat and clean, high and breezy, are the barracks of the squad of seventy-live United States troops holding this military post. "Sergeant, you have an easy time here, I guess." "Not so easy as you might suppose. What with the arrests and trials of horse thieves and other rogues and bad characters, whites and blacks, turned over to us from the civil authorities, we are kept from getting rusty. The war has left some ugly dregs behind it, and they give us a reasonable amound of employment, and henest people ought to be thankful."

If thinks o too, sergeant."

Hard as the times are they keep a considerable woollen mill here and some manufacturing establishments in active operation. The surreanding country for a large section, elevated and wholeseme, a region resting upon primitive rocks, and abounding in forests of cake, is one of the most desirable districts in the South for Northern settlers; for in addition to the advantages named the lands are cheap and good, the water is delictious, and good markets are conveniently near.

tion in the Second Military District—The Whiskey Restrictions and the Negro Social Equality Demands of Said Order Among the People—Stanton and Sickles for the Presidency—Whites and Blacks in North Carolina—No Relinace on Free Black Labor—Reconstruction—The State in the Hands of

sensation to compare with that produced by General Sickles' "General Orders, No. 32." Andy Johnson's presence at Raleigh is a secondary affair in the face of No. 32; and all through the Second Military district, from the Savannah river to the Roanoke, the excitement over this last edict of "our military dictator" is the same. The opinious of the whites may be gathered from such passing commentaries as these:—"If you go to a grocery or grogshop now you must take a gallon or you don't get your dram." "Drinks are limited to innkeepers. We shall have a large increase of taverns in the two Carolinas under this order, and the price of eating will have to come down. Good thing." "The retail liquor dealers, John, don't think so. They are swearing furiously, and are ready for another war." "No trust. All sales on credit or contracts for liquer. or the transportation or safekeeping thereof, null and void. Dan, Sickles is determined it shall be a cash business all round. It is the sovereign will of his royal pretty state of things we are coming to. The next thing will be your trial, my friend, before a military commission, for taking a drink without an order from some loval doctor."

all colors and races, in public conveyances, railway cars, steamboats, &c., are even more obnoxious to the unreconstructed whites than these new liquor restrictions, as such observations as these among them will show:with Stanton." "Stanton and Sickles, gentlemen. Pre-pare your ballots." "Wonder if Sickles thinks he can order from his High Mightiness the Commander of the Second Military district?" "No. sir; for I tell you if the

establish negro social equality down here by a miniary order from his High Mightiness the Commander of the Second Military district?" "No, sir; for I tell you if the niggers he is fooling with go to putting on any airs of social equality here, by authority of General Sickles, they will get their d.—d woolly heads broke. But I tell you, he's only soft-soaping the radicals." "But, Major, why don't some of our people lay this matter before the President?" "Lay it before him! Why, Sickles is with him now, and has issued this order right in his face. Mr. So-and-so says he did sound the President about it at Raleigh last night, but all the answer Johnson gave was that his hands were ted. He could do nothing to check these military gentlemen without making more trouble for himself and for us all. I tell you, they have got him perfectly cowed. See how tender-footed he was in his speech at Raleigh. That Chicago trip has willed him. What these threats of confiscation are to us, the Impeachment Committee is to him. He looks strong, but his spine is injured."

While the issue of the reconstruction movements in Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina this year will be apt to end in no definite result, North Carolina will probably make up a case by next December or January satisfactory to the present radical Congress. From the testimony of numerous witnesses we conclude that the whites opposed to the radicals will be registration—that in the several counties they will run a convention or anti-radical ticket, but that they salical to registration—that in the radicals party, and that some of the poor whites, tickled like the blacks with the radical have all the advantages of electionseering machinery, appliances and paid agents, and that they will elect the convention, reconstruct the State and shape the elections to Congress to ruit themselves. Thus North Carolina may perhaps be admitted to a voice in the next Presidential countest; but, from present appearances, not another State south of Virgina will come in till after that ele

even on these favorable considerations. It further appears that the blacks are mysteriously disappearing from the plantations where labor is in demand, while in the towns and villages thege is everywhere. South a remarkable increase of the colored population, and many idiers among them dancing attendance on the Freedmen's Bureau. Thus the social proclivities of the negro are leading him to destruction. The mortality among the Southern blacks observing men assure me is steadly increasing, while the births among them are diminishing, taking the year 1800 for the basis. This may be partly attributed to the present "hard times" South; but also, in an important degree, to the natural tendencies of the negro race backward to their present condition in Hayti and Jamaica. In this view of the Southern labor question, together with the universal prostration and uncertainty of things in these military districts, good farms all through this salubrious upland region of North Carolina, with the dwellings and fences in many cases in good condition, may now be secured at \$15, \$10, and even as low as \$5 an acre for cash, or part cash and good securities. Greensboro may be said to occupy the line between the cotton and the tobacce country, the talk of the planters to the southward being cotton, and those to the northward tobacce. But for cotton or tobacce, wheat, ourn, polatoes and fruit, there is a vast area of North Carolina admirably adapted to Northern settlems.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Some Facts and Specifications of the Terrible Destitution in South Carolina—The Freed-men's Bureas—The Sandhillers in All Their Wrotchedness—A Few Examples Picked up wretchedness at Random, &cc., &cc.
COLUMBIA, S. C., June 2, 1867.

What was the Methodist Female Seminary is now th rincipal hotel of Columbia. With the approach of nan's army from Georgia the school was dismissed and its members dispersed to their homes. With the lies left houseless found shelter in it, some for weeks and some for months. It is an elegant structure, and with is double stairways, spacious halls and airy chambers, is as admirably adapted for its present uses as for the purposes designed. From its lofty central tower we ave a bird's eye view of this beautiful city, still beautiful though mostly in ruins, and of the green and charm of splendid shade trees, oaks and elms, it is a city in a forcet, and hence, only here and there, looking over from the escaped district, can the track of the fire be seen, in the shell of a church, a cluster of chimneys or The green woods of the surrounding country still more completely vell from the eye the fearful destitution of the Carolina sandhills and those wretched sandhillers or crackers, famous only for their poverty, ignorance and

His country house was not to be passed over by Sher-man's men, and this would have shared the same fate, but the women from the Catholic convent, burned out, ought refuge in Hampton's house, and their present saved the place. It is a fine mansion, in the midst of an enclosure of eight acres, a perfect wilderness of

We have been among the sandhills heretofore, and have seen those people at home. To-day we have had some talk with several parties of them in town at the Freedmen's Bureau and on the streets. We were courteously received by the officers and men of the Bureau. They inform us that at this depot they distribute rations once in ten days to the destitute to the number of a thousand, whites and blacks, the blacks being largely in the majority. Each adult receives a bushel of meal or corn and ten pounds of pork. They come to the Bureau headquarters for their tickets, bringing their vouchers along with them and when given a ticket the recipient goes over to the commissary depot and draws his or her supplies. Under the shade trees in front of the headquarters there were assembled this morning some three hundred destitute blacks, a considerable number of decrepit and worn out old men and women being among them. Intermixed in this crowd of blacks and ragged gypsies were a few straggling whites, but they soon disappeared when positively told that Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays were distribution days to the blacks, and Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays to the whites. ome talk with several parties of them in town at the

whites.

Altitle old withered and sunken-eyed white woman. Carrying a basket with only an empty bag in it, asked us as we came away, "Can't I get nothing at all, sir? I've walked nine miles this morning on an empty stomach. I have nothing at home. I've been to the Rev. Mr. Martin's, of the Southern Relief Bureau, and he's sick. He won't do nothing to-day. Can't see us till to-morrow, and I am't strong enough to walk them nine miles over again to-day, without something to eat."

sick, and they can't give it out till to-morrow. Come in fourteen miles from them sandhills for nothing. Lost a day, and we have to lose another; and the crops wanting us all the time. My husband is old and sick. Have two girls at home, and this boy, and this little posy. Since the war we've managed to split rails and feace in sevenity acres of ground; and with this pony for the ploughing, we got in this year forty acres of corn. It's coming on finely. O, if we can only live till we make the crop! This little pony and this good boy must do the main work; and we stint ourselves sometimes, even in our little allowance of corn that we draw, to feed the posy. We are not so bad off as some of our neighbors, neither. There's twelve or fifteen families four miles round us in the hills, and three horses among them all. Well, some of the rest have a steer to do their ploughing, and some ain't. You see, when Sherman's army came through the sandhills they swept off everything, even to the very chickens. We've got some since, and a cow; and while we are most starving we sell a little butter and some eggs, to get such clothes as we can't do without. We had four horses and a sulky to ride in when the Yankee army come through; but they took off everything but this little pony. William, you tell how you saved him.

The Son.—Yes, sir; I took him down in the swamp and kept him hid four days. I took feed to him and he did not snicker, but he kept right still. He was a little colt, then, and he has paid for himself. Greeters ain't so skace, I rescken, up your way. Why, sir, we used to be better off; but even now, poor as we are, we have to help with the peny for a day, now and then, the widow and ittle children of one son who is dead, and another son who has a family and no horse or steer.

The Stranger.—And I suppose, madame, your two

why, sir, we used to be better off; but even now, poor as we are, we have to help with the nomy for a day, now and then, the widow and ittie children of one son who is dead, and another son who has a family and no horse or steer.

The Stranger.— And I suppose, madame, your two sons' families draw their rations here from the Bureau, or the Southern Relief Commission.

The Morner.—Yes, sir; every family that I know for ten miles 'round, and every one that I've heard of for twenty miles 'round, in them hils over there, draw their rations. If they didn't they would starve. You know they drafted most all the men in the Confederate army and so many of 'em was killed or crippied. Many of the men were lazy, worthess fellows, but then they could do something. So, you see, all the people over in our section there have to draw their rations till they make their crop of corn; for they and't got nothing.

This was a comparatively mild case; but the next was a more decisive one of suffering and helplessness. A pale faced woman of about thirty was passing along with the usual basket with an empty bag in it. She had evidently been a handsome woman in her day, and her expression and bearing indicated a better training than is usually to be found in the sandhills.

"And have you to go home, madame, without even a morsel of corn meal or bacon?"

"Yes, sir. The Rev. Mr. Martin, of the Relief Commission, is sick, and they are just getting in the corn, and we can't draw any till to-morrow, and at the Bureau they are only giving out to-day to the colored people. I don't know what I shall do. My poor husband has the rheumatism so bad he can only work a day or so once in a while, and his sight is so bad he can't see to shoot a bird of any thing. But I left 'em hoeing the potato patch. I can do nice sewing, but nobody wants it now. Rich people do their own sewing, when they used to give out their work. I have a little corn patch; I try to work it with a hoe, but the work of any thing to any of the seas and saked if, I had anything burie

t was not for my poor boy. It took everything we had to enable me to go to Petersburg and bring him home, though they let me go in the cars for nothing."

The next case was a crippled rebel solder hebbling along with his smpty basket, having come in on the wrong day, and the next slittle skeleton of a girl of twelve, who had come is four miles to report her mother's case. In various modifications, better or worse, but all bad enough to shock the stranger unaccustomed to such terrible forms of distress, there are, perhaps, of the three hundred thousand white population of South Carolina, thirty thousand dependent upon the government supplies or Northern contributions to day, some entirely, but all to an extent necessary to keep them on their feet and to enable them to make their crops. The bread produced in the State is exhausted, and the comparatively rich have nothing to give, and no money and but little employment for the poor. And so, for a month or two longer, the great North and the government must help these people.

of Unreconstructed Confederacy Men-Dan-ger to the United States in a Fereign War-Startling Facts and Opinions - The Dark Ylow of the Negre Question-Southern Im-provements-Oction Factories, &Co.

estion, and the testimony thus elleted may be sidering. First, a Union army officer, from a lowland districts, in answer to a remark that shape. In his stay faws, in his suspension of the whis-key distilleries, and in many other things, General Sickles has been doing a good work here. The people no love for the Union, the government, or the Yankee in any shape or form. They are resigned to their preent necessities. That is all; but they have a vague notion that something will turn up to the confusion of

the Yankees by and by." Next we group together the opinions of half a dozen nstructed Southern Confederacy men of of the unreconstructed Southern Confederacy men of South Carolina. Their testimony is that of a very important and influential body of the Southern planters in all the cotton States. Says one-"I have five hundred acres in cotton this year and two hundred and fifty in corn. I do not expect to make a dollar, even with good season. I have some fifty odd fredmen at work. Under our slave labor system I might expect a profit of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars from a first rate crop. Now, giving my laborers their houses, firewood, garden patch, rations at rainous prices, and one-fourth the crop they make, and supplying horses, mules, implements, &c. 1 shall make nothing, and will probably ose heavily. The great trouble is, these freedmen will only work when it suits them. A political stump orator comes along, or a religious meeting is announced in the middle of the week. They confer together, they drop

comes along, or a religious insecules as attended in middle of the week. They confer together, they drop hoe and plough, and they are off for a day or two when the crop most demands their attention. I tell you, sir, I do not see the end of this. We old planters must get other labor, or sell out and leave this country, for these free negroes will not do for the raising of cotton, rice or corn. They will not do for the raising of cotton, rice or corn. They will not do for the raising of cotton, rice or corn. They will not do the work required."

Another intelligent planter says:—"This Freedmen's Bureau, sir, should be called the Bureau for the Encouragement of Idleness and Vice among the Free Blacks. They can make up a tale of distress to suit the occasion. They have no clear conceptions of what truth is, and they are adepts in laziness and deception. They have, too, some notions of confiscation and free farms; and some of them talk of ruing the State. There are four hundred thousand of them in South Carolina against three hundred thousand whites, and they have been made aware of their power of numbers if combined against us. Can you wonder, sir, that quietly, and without proclaiming it to the world, our white people who can go are going to Brazil in companies of one, two or three hundreds, notwithstanding the Emperor's decree of emancipation and the mixed condition of society in Brazil' They go to escape from the humiliations of a conquered poople under military despotsim and negro suffrage."

And yet another of these unconverted Carolina plant-

ciety in Brazif They go to escape from the humiliations of a conquered people under military despotism and negro suffrage."

And yet another of these unconverted Carolina planters says:—"We are just in the condition of a man who has received a staggering blow and who cannot realize the extent of his injury. We are stunned, and we are still. We have no fixed ideas, hopes or purposes for the future. We submit to our misfortunes because we are powerless; but, sir, let the government of the United States during the existing Southern generation, or within the next twenty years, become involved in a foreign war, and by a sort of spontaneous combustion you will develop the now smothered but still smouldering public sentiment of the dominant white class of the South."

"But auppose the tide of Northern capital, emigration, enterprise and ideas is turned in this direction, what then?"

"Well, tell us, my poor woman. where and how do you live?"
"Well, sir, I live in the back yard in a sort of place I fixed up out of a shed. The man who has the house was in the war and come out a cripple. He can't do nothing, but his wife and the three children scratch along with what they draw here in town. They draw some every week, corn meal and pork, and then they are raising vegetables. They give me a little patch to work, but I aln't got no hoe and no mensy to buy one."
"But won't some of your neighbors lend you one."
"No, sir, they are all too poor over in them sandhills for that. None of them ain't got nothing hardly but the rations they draw, and at the Yankee bureau white folks has to come after the niggers."
Another case. A youth of eighteen, white, riding a small horse, while at the same time the horse was pulling a rude and curious looking rag picker's little dog cart, in which a poor white woman of perhaps fifty was sifting on a bunch of fodder.

"Good people, a word with you." They stopped and we had a full conversation on their case, which may thus be summed up.

The Morring.—We stopped here at the Rev. Mr. Martin's to see if we couldn't draw a little corn. But he is sick, and they can't give it out till to-morrow. Come in fourteen miles from them sandhills for nothing. Lost a day, and we have to lose another; and they corp. They won the miles from them sandhills for nothing. Lost a day, and we have to lose another; and they corp. There is to be another 'frepressible conflict.' There will day, and we have to lose another; and they corp. There is to be another 'frepressible conflict.' There will be, from present indications, so early as two or three transfers.

servetary of War is, of course, looking after the negro vote. Well, we have only to wait and see what is to come next."

A black agitator of confiscation and free farms is in limbe at the barracks here. Before his arrest it is said he was making considerable sums of money in his preaching from his collections of stamps. His suspension, at all ovents, gives general ratisfaction.

The growing crops of cotten and corn in South Carolina look well; the ripening wheat is fine throughout the State, quantity and quality. The grumblers, however, say they are having too much rain, and that the ripening is likely to saider from rest and the cotton in danger of being drowned out in some cases. The lowlands are certainly thoroughly saturated with water, and the rivers, generally dark and sluggish, are now swollen, rapid and red from the washings of the hills. As for the rice crop this year, the planters up in this region say the prospect is poor. The crôp depends upôh the blacks; and as they will not work in the water and ditches of the rice fields if they can get along without it, and as the malaria of the rice districts is fatal to white laborers, South Carolina will not produce a surplus of rice, if enough for home consumption this year, it is expected, however, that there will be a very profitable crop of the favorite sea island cotton, both in South Carolina and Georgia.

There are some improvements going on in Columbis. Iwenty large new stores, in a single block, are nearly finished; but still the gap of the fire remains, only broken by a new house here and there. The satuda cotton factory, destroyed in the war, is in working order again. The fine mills of Granitevilie are working. Two extensive factories at Augusta are rolling out cheap mulling by wholessie, and two immense coton factories are rapidly going up at Columbus, Ga, it whe heart of the cotton region. Within ten years the cotton States will ship the bulk of their cotton in manufactured goods, thus securing to themselves the profits of the manufacturer as we

SOUTHERN MATTERS-SOCIAL AND POLITICAL.

During the registration of voters in this place less week, says a Concordia (La.) paper, a negro who was born in Mexico and then sold into slavery in this country presented himself and was duly made a citizen by "the powers" granting him his naturalization papera. Another negro sorn free in Mexico was put off and directed to get his citizen's papers through the courts. A German received the same instructions.

An Indian passing up the streets of Natchez a few days since, was asked the relative position of white man, negro and Indian. Giving a usual "Ugh!" he said:—"Fore the war fust cum white man, den injin, and white man last!"

Mesers. James M. Bwords of the Vicksburg Herold, and E. M. Vergers, of the Jackson Ministrippian, have formed a coparinership and thrown their two papers into one, with Colonel Verger as editor. Colonel I. M. Partridge, for a long time editor of the Herold, retires from the concern. The joint establishment will have its headquarters in Vicksburg.

The New Orleans Cracent gives the details of a prize fight which occurred lately on the Canal street shell road between a "Jeff Davis Southern negro woman" and a "specific occurred lately on the Canal street shell road between a "Jeff Davis Southern negro woman" and a "specific nearly and the wont as it rough and tumble, coratching, biting, pulling, hauling and tearing for nearly an hour, when the abolition lady gave up and returned to her carriage.

Hon. William Yerger and Mr. John Duncan, of Jackson, and Mr. J. A. Elkin, of Vicksburg, trustees of the Episcopal Cunton of these blace to aid them to build a manifon for the blace of the state, deficated to the blace on the grounds, sixty acres in extent, deficated to the blace on the grounds, sixty acres in extent, deficated to the blace on the time the war broke out was burned dering the tayasion.

THE NATIONAL BANKS IN THE WEST.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Their Enermous Profits and Increased Power-Reckiess Misappropriation of Their Funds-Exposures of Their Operations in the West-Waning Confidence in Their Stability. CHICAGO, Ill., June 8, 1867. The failure of the New Orleans banks and the re-

corted trrogularities in other institutions have excited considerable concern in the West, and directed the at-

For the purpose of exhibiting the condit corporations the following comparative statement has been published, and this stupendous prosperity urgod as an argument in favor of the wisdom of Congress in

mangurating the system:— 1,310,257 3,765,774

on of these corporations can be obtained; but the sea skilfully mystifled in some cases for the purpose of covering up the operations of private individuals con-rolling certain banks. Much of this prosperity is no doubt owing to the transactions of the government dur-ing the war. The loans and discounts of nearly six hunand twenty-three millions are the great sources of profit been small, but they more frequently run from twentyfive per cent to sixty per cent. The following figures

No. Banks, January, 1866. 1,628 October, 1868. 1,659 January, 1867. 1,649 April, 1867. 1,649 Profits. \$28,972,493 32,583,328 26,887,323 31,068,365

There has been a steady increase until January, 1867, in the principal items. In the last quarter there has been a falling off in some items. The capital was reduced about \$11,000,000; cash items, \$14,000,000; United States bonds, to secure circulation, \$880,000,000, and indito indicate that the public begin to lose confidence in these institutions as safe depositories for their funds. Still much of this falling off is no doubt owing to the decline of the general business of the country.

A writer in the Merchan's' Magazine justly calls attention to the fact that the "bank reports" are not issued as frequently as required, while the subject of "bank re-sources" suggests a default in certain banks which may

I have recently devoted much time and care to the

examination of the general mode of conducting business in the national banks of Buffalo, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois: and, while I find most of them to all outward appearances in a prosperous condition, I have dis-covered, to use a mild term, many "irregularities," that justify me in arriving at the conclusion that as a system the national banks do not meet the expectations of the public, and are engines in the hands of unscrupulous financiers to profit at the expense of the business public, and in such a condition as to create alarm and disquietude. When the act for the establishment and government of the national banks went into torce the country was flooded with private corporations and private bankers, who saw in the new system fine opportunities to profit at the expense of the general government, and, through political influence, se-cure a large revenue from United States deposits and ther sources. They rushed into the new system, and those whose offices could command the Treasury busiwho could not secure this through political influence have not made large margins. Many of these banks were started by large speculators (who own a controlling interest) especially to facilitate them in their financial cial schemes. The consequence is that the or fallure of the speculations of the controlling spirit of the corporations. In this city, in Milwaukee, Buffalo and Detroit, indeed everywhere, I find that the officers of the corporations. In this city, in Milwaukee, Buffalo and Detroit, indeed everywhere, I find that the officers of these banks more or less systematically use the funds of their respective institutions for stockjobbing and commercial ventures. In some cases it has frangpired that stock gamblers are closely identified in interest with the banks, and obtain accommodation wherewith to speculate upon questionable security and divide the profits of their operations with the bank officers. These cases, however, are isolated ones, the rule being that the officers themselves borrow the funds for their own benefit and reap all the profits. But these are not the only complaints that may be urged. Under the law banks are limited to the rate of interest legalized by the State in which they carry on business. Here and elsewhere they very generally avoid the law and realize from the control of the control of \$4.070.50. The capital stock ranges from \$750.000. \$4.070.500. Th

following figures will give other	items of in	terest:-
	State.	Detroit
Loans and discounts	\$3,909,766	\$2,797,240
Real estate, furniture, &c	191,628	60,630
Expense account		16.799
Premiums paid		1,600
Cash items	113,881	169.58
Due from national banks	770,409	543,587
Due from other banks		36,14
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,093,800
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	285,200	157,450
U. S. bonds and other securities		
on hand	157.100	150,000
Other stocks, bonds and mortgs.		104,000
Bills of national banks	86,147	136,38
Bills of other banks	1,437	4,93
Specie	16.184	66
Compound interest notes	526,290	344,00
Other lawful money	625,070	579,29
Burplus fund	205,280	257,07
Individual deposits	3.367.545	2,731,56
U. S. deposits, officers'	134,857	480,81
Due to national and other banks	48,226	212.27
From these figures a fair estim	ate our be	
The same of the sa	and the latest the lat	

itside condition of the banks; but there are many insactions of adapterous character that figures can ways cover up. In several of the banks in the interior ransactions of a dangerous character that figures of ways cover up. In several of the banks in the inter of the State I learn that the officers and the stateshold work for the mutual benefit of each other, and rework for the mutual benefit of each other, and reckleasly employ the funds of their depositors for the purpose of every day speculations. In Detroit a cashing is
attached to one of these banks who is notorious as a
stock gambler, and a very unsuccessful one at that. He
lives fast, keeps a turnout and far acceeds his income.
These circumstances gave rise to suspicious of the mode
by which he "meete the mars go," and an investigation
of his accounts divulged the fact that he had regularly
appropriated the funds for the purpose of gratifying his
genius for stock gambling, until he was short nearly
\$40,000. This of itself should have caused
his instant removal from so responsible a position, where the hard earnings of the fregal are

which I feel warranted in exposing, as it appears to be a clear case of breach of trust, if not of fraud, a synopsis of which I have aiready sent you by telegraph. I am assured by some of the most respectable business man of Milwaukee that the facts are as follows:

Among the banks working under the State law was the Farmers' and Millers' Bank of Milwaukee. Snortly after the passage of the national banking law a ring of Western stockholders was formed, the alibirs of this bank wound up, and a national bank organized on its bank wound up the stockholders at a distance, who are in a minority, by some locus pocus means were kept in hisswound up the stockholders at a distance, who are in a minority, by some hocus pocus means were kept in blissiul ignorance of it, and the Western ring have controlled it. Each year they go through the farce of electing officers, and the Western stockholders are under the impression that the bank is still in existence. There seems to have been a systematic plan concosted by the Western ring to decive the unsuspecting shareholders, and with this end in view figures were so mystifled as to make them believe the stock was worth less than fifty cents on the dollar. They followed this up by sending out the following circular, after the bank had become an institution of the past (I suppress the name attached to the document):—

To the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank of Milwaukoe, Wisconsin:—
At the late decided held in Wisconsin, it was determined by a majority voice of the people to change the general banking law of the State, so as to assess to the name of the owner, the shares of all bank stock for local as well as general banes. It is understood that the stock of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank, under this law will be liable to such tagain that it is wound up. The remaining claims and property of the bank, I learn, are in such shape as to require at least two or three years to wind them up in the ordinary course, and even then, some of the unpaid claims and effects may have been sold at austion before a linal adjustment can be made, with expenses for salaries, dec., running on. In consideration of all these circumstances, as one of the largest stockholders in the institution. I have contemplated at an early day, or so soon as parties interested can be heard from, to ask the Board of Directorm of said bank to instruct its officers to close up the affairs of the bank as speedily as possible, by disposing of its assets at public auction, unless some more feasible plan can be devised, and after discharging its liabilities, make a final dividend of the residue to the chareholders. I tace the interest of all pattures having shares in the better that the interest of all pattures having shares in the bester that the other of the paint of the relative to the shareholders. I care the interest of all pattures having shares in the bester that the other of all pattures having shares in the bank will be served by the adoption of some plan for a more speedy winding up of its affairs. Hoping that you may find time to answer this, or to give the officers of the bank the benefit of your views upon the subject referred to at an early day, I am, &c.

at fifty cents and less when it will really command its par value. I am assured a number of respectable business men of the city, who had got into the secrets of the ring, consulted as to the propriety of uniting in a circular to Eastern stockholders exposing the trick, but the idea was abandoned lest it should injure their business relations with the banks. Chief amongst these financial conspirators are two prominent officers of a certain national bank. One of the ring a few weeks ago boasted that he would realize forty thousand dollars profit by the purchase of this stock. Much of the stock is held in Albany, Troy, Poughteepsie and the New England States.

behas are limited to the rate of interest legalized by the States which they carry on business. Here and classwhere they very generally avoid the law and realized from fifteen to twenty-free precent by the module open with the control of the comparison of the law and realized from the comparison of the law and realized the control of the comparison of the law any pose that is the government are hold responsible for the redemption of the noise of these beauth, they also secures individual design causes the section of the control of the law any pose that is a state in cause of the control of the law any pose that is a state of the control of the law any pose that is a state of the control of the law any pose that is a state of the control of the law and the control of the law by which the individual depositors would be secured would give great dividual depositors would be secured would give great dividual depositors would be secured would give great. Having said this much by way of preface, I shall now proceed to give you the results of my mixed preface of the law and the law and the control of the law by which the individual depositors would be secured would give great the control of the law by which the law and the law and

which was detained at Quarantine on Friday last, in con-sequence of the great mortality among her passengers sequence of the great mortality among her passengers during the voyage from Rotterdam, was allowed to come up to the city yesterday afternoon. The mortality, as previously reported, was in consequence of great debility among the many children on board, and not caused by any infectious disease. Late arrivals from all parts of the world bring reports that cholers has disappeared. In the West Indies no traces of the dreaded disease have been apparent for some months, and the same is reported of all the South American porta. Among the troops of the Brasilian army it is said to prevail to an alarming extent; but its ravages are confined within the limits of the camp.

John A. Sarton, of Warrensburg, Mo., who was a sol-dier in the federal army during the war, was wounded by a ball which penetrated to his lungs. Frequently since he has coughed up blood. During an unusual fit of coughing on Wednesday of last week, the ball was dislodged from the lungs by being coughed up. Since then he has been relieved, and hopes are entertained of